REGISTERED No. 1—1876

Bombay Gazette.

ES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1876.

CENTRE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

...ostage Rates.
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...cording to time between
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...8 As. per Line.
... 1½ .. ..
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For Advert...be inserted for a consider-
...time spec...made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ARABIA, 1,500 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ALLEN, on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 5 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalore, False Point and all any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la Peninsule which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. EUPHRATES 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. SHIRES, on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. E. SAYER, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	£4	Steamers.
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	52	....	36	....	14-10	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Without Mail

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSYRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
*INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have Saloons First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from &c. HUBER'S VINEYARD—

CHASSELAS	(White)	Rs12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE	(Red)	
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior	(White)	
CHASSELAS	(White)	17 „ „
HERMITAGE „ „	(Red)	

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, November 1876.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

THE "STAR AND GARTER" HOTEL,
57, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the G. I. P. Railway Terminus.)

THIS First Class HOTEL is being rapidly prepared for the reception of Visitors and the Public generally, and WILL BE OPENED on 1st January 1877, under the personal management of MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well-known Caterer, late of the P. and O. Company's service.

11th December, 1876.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, where every comfort and care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also adjacent to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum, also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL,
No. 40, PAREL ROAD.

MR. M. KAUFMANN begs to inform the Public that the abovementioned Hotel will be opened on the 20th instant. The Hotel has been entirely new furnished, has a splendid Bar, Sitting and Dining Rooms, and all accommodation suitable for a First Class Hotel.

The Wines, Liquors and Spirits are all of the very best quality, and the Proprietor will do his best to please his Customers and deserve their entire satisfaction.

The Hotel is situated very near the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital and only a few minutes' walk from the Byculla Railway Station

M. KAUFMANN, Proprietor

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAINS.	Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3009	500	N.W.Haselwood.	1st—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2983	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2903	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2735	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3261	500	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	3486	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
TEHERAN	2503	400	A. H. Johnson,	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	6th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
VENETIA	3726	450	E. Ashdown	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2853	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. SYMONS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	H.P.	FROM LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov, 3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read	2289	500	23rd Dec. 7th Feb.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	6th Jan. 21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM BOMBAY.
S.S. CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.	10th January.
„ TRENTHAM HALL	16th Dec.	24th January.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.	28th February

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

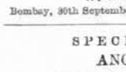
For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.



THE (S. S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.

First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 3rd proximo at 2 P.M. at Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Home No. 69 a collection of choice and rare plants consisting of roses, bigonias, geraniums, ferns, laurels asaracaria, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view from MONDAY the 1st.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly open carved and handsome French polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a Cottage Piano (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English built miniature brougham with bay horse and harness, fine collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, &c., at Middle Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, brougham, horse and harness, &c., the property of S. E. Soulthorpe, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as dish covers, candlestands and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, epergne, tea pitcher, salver, tea-tray, bread-basket, biscuit-box, set of spoons and forks, treble branched table, piano and chamber candlestic s, set of cutlery, &c., richly carved and French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, side board, dining-room Madras pattern chairs, whatnots, teapoys, circular, oval, pier, card and writing tables, conversation, full and half backed sofas, easy, rocking, reclining, drawing-room and ladies low chairs, chiffoniers, flower stands, single, double and treble light hanging argand lamps, rich China jars, flower vases, marble and gilt clocks, rich Brussels drawing room carpets, engravings, a cottage piano, English iron four post bed-stead, camp-cots, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, whatnots, chest of drawers, dispense and cook-room articles, cooking utensils, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants in pots and tubs, garden pump, books, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A handsome light circular glass fronted miniature brougham, with bay Arab horse and set of English harness.

4 milch goats, lady's side saddle, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th December, at 7 A. M.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will hold their Auction, at their rooms, the remaining cases of Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery.

Few pieces handsome China embroidered shawls.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome English built light dogcart in excellent order.

A bay galloway.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 11 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of Colonel A. W. LUCAS, Commissary General, proceeding to England, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, waiter, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c. handsome French-polished furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 5 pieces, dining-room chairs, side board, screens, dumb waiter, whatnots, circular, pier, sofa, card and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, ornament stands, teapoys, a handsome plated double light argand lamp, veranda chairs, English brass bedstead, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses with plate glass doors, wardrobes, chest of drawers, child's cots, reclining sofas, towel horses, clothes basket, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome light buggy.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER 1876.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S COMPANY.

RECHERCHE PROGRAMME.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle....Rs. 3 | Stalls .....Rs. 2 | Gallery .....Re. 1

PIT 8 ANNAS.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at

Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CHILDWALL HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI—MEDALS in commemoration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as EMPRESS OF INDIA to be had from

D. MACROPOLO,
2, Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of NATHIBAI, widow of BHOGA PITTAMBER, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MOTILALL DAMODHER.....Applicant.

Notice is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the GOODS, CHATTELS and CREDITS of NATHIBAI, widow of BHOGA PITTAMBER, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed applicant as one of the next of kin of Bhoga Pittamber, deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 28th day of December 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the late PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE, on the 23rd day of April 1874, in the English language, MADE HIS WILL which was duly executed by the said Pestonjee Sooklajee in the presence of, and attested by the Undersigned and his Clerk, MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE PATELL. And whereas the said Will was seen in the possession of the said Pestonjee Sooklajee within the fortnight immediately preceding his death. And whereas diligent search has been made for the said Will but it has not been found. Any person who may know where the said Will is, is requested to communicate with the Undersigned, or with CAWASJEE PESTONJEE, one of the Sons of the deceased and one of the Executors named in the said Will. In the unexpected final issue one interested has suppressed or made away with the said Will, any one giving such information as may lead to the finding of the said Will and the conviction of any person who has been a party to the suppression or making away with the said Will will be liberally rewarded.—Dated this 28th day of December 1876.

JOHN MACFARLANE,
Attorney for Cawasjee Pestonjee.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, late Army Medical Staff, and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, for which other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony around each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

For Sale at this Office.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
SHEET ALMANACK for 1877.
PRICE TWO ANNAS.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LAYS OF IND.

BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME; CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.
COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,
WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS.
REVISED QUOTATIONS.

	In Bond.	
* One Star	Rs. 16 8	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 17 8	„ „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 18 0	„ case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each.	„ 20 0	„ „
* One Star, Crystal Barrell = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	„ 24 8	„ barrel.
** Two Stars	„ 20 0	„ dozen.
*** Three Stars	„ 23 0	„ „
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 34 0	„ „

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 PER CENT. discount off BOND Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders, will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
11th December 1876.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6 0	Solided Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3 8 to 4 8	Courier do	8-8 to 12 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	25 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Pyjamas	2 0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	10 to 22 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Air Pillows	5 0
White do	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Maude	10 to 15 0	Travelling do	1 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	English Cambric do	4 0	English Feather do	7 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Best Shrunk Flannel do	8 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Spun Silk do	11 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0	Cork Mattresses	19 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Cotton do	15 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Ring or Quilts	5 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 8	Extra Large do	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	69-Inch Drab Tweil Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz	8 8	Extra large do	21 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8	Gladstone Bags	25 0	Do. Straps	3-8 to 5 1
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, doz	13 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Linen Flaced Collars	doz. 6 0
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose, doz	9 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Linen Collars	doz. 6 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz	6-8 to 12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Gambric Handkerchiefs	1 8
Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12 8			Warm Gloves	1 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Mits	1 8
				Mufflers	2 12
				Shaving do. Stick	2 0
				Sailors' Knot	1-8 to 3 0
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
				Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Slippers	2 12
				China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Flitter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Pitters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	c 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Marine case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Briar Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	3 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Steroscope	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Fragrant Floriline	1 8
Oriental Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
„ „ with Roll Presser.
„ „ with combination Presser.
„ „ "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT, FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH DECEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce
By HAWES T. CRAVEN,
BOWLED OUT!

To conclude with the highly successful Oriental Extravaganza,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.

INTRODUCTIONS.

"Immenseiked" .....(Song and Dance).Miss Flora Ford.
"Le Styrien" .....(Pas de Deux).....Miss Marian Ford and Miss Ada Ford.
"Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer" .....(Ballad) .....Miss Minnie Williams and
"The Parsee Belle" ...(Par

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH DEC. 1876.

BUSINESS has been resumed to-day after the Christmas holidays, but a great many people are away, and there has been next to nothing doing.

The telegrams respecting the Turkish Question during the interval leave the matter very close to a settlement one way or other, and the reply of Turkey to the ultimatum of the Great Powers is now awaited with great interest. With all Europe against her it is very probable that she may give in her adherence to the basis laid down by the Conference; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that in so doing she would in a great measure be abdicating her rights as a Sovereign Power, and it is just possible, therefore, that her ultimate decision may be a refusal. From the commercial advices to hand it is very difficult to draw any definite conclusion as to public opinion at Home.

Consols yesterday were at 95¼, the same as on Friday last, while French Rentes have declined from 105 to 104¾. This, in conjunction with Wheat being 1s. to 2s. per quarter, would seem to indicate that a peaceful settlement, to say the least, is not regarded as a certainty. On the other hand, Cotton is firm and Coffee active, while Seeds are lower—all indications of an opposite character.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. "To arrive" Reuter gives no quotations, but we hear from private sources that Good Hingunghaut, December-January shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 6¼d., and Fully Good Fair Omra, January-February shipment, via Canal, at 5¾d. per lb., in both cases ⅛d. to 5-16d. per lb. under the net cost here, without counting commission. It is evident from this that the "bears" still control the market for arrivals, nor can we expect otherwise from the prospective position. Present prices are admittedly based on an American crop of about 4¼ millions of bales, while the figures to date justify expectations of 4½ millions or more. [illegible] certainly looked like the commencement of the long looked for falling off, but we begin this week with 2,000 bales in excess of the corresponding four days last year, and if this scale is maintained for the next three days the market could scarcely fail to feel it.

New York telegrams of Tuesday's date quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents., a decline of ⅛ cent., while March shipment is given at 13 1-16 cents, an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. since Friday. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876. This week.	Last week.	1875.	1874
Four days' Receipts	96,000	97,000	94,000	89,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,495,000	...	2,248,000	2,06 ,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet but steady. In London the Coffee Market is active at previous rates. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is 5s. per ton lower; Cochin, unchanged. Bombay Linseed and Ferozepore Rapeseed are both 6d. per quarter lower.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 56¾d. per oz.

The biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday resulted in £270,000 being allotted to Calcutta and £20,000 to Madras, at an average of Is. 9·50d., and £60,000 to Bombay, at an average of Is. 9·60d., tenders on all three places at Is. 9¼d. receiving 50 per cent. of the amounts applied for. The average result is a shade under the previous week, when Is. 9¼d. only received 6 per cent. on Bombay and 12 per cent. on Calcutta. STERLING EXCHANGE here in consequence has been quiet at a decline of 1/16d. per rupee from Saturday's rates, but there has been nothing offering sufficient to test the market either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...Is. 9¼d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight	...Is. 9 15/16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...Is. 9 15/16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...Is. 9 15/16 to Is. 10d.	,,

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we have not heard of any actual business and rates are therefore nominal.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the holidays.

We learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have advanced their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on the 23rd instant shows the following changes:—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	45,523
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	5,40,566
Deposits	Inc. ,,	5,02,527
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	1,97,853
Loans	Inc. ,,	2,36,696
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	9,01,465
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	77,85
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	15,41,600

These alterations speak for themselves as showing an increase of strength in the position of the Bank, and is daily becomes more evident that so far as trade requirements alone are concerned, we may look for unextremely easy Money Market here until New Cotton begins to come in freely, which cannot be the case for another month or six weeks at least.

COTTON to day has been quiet with very little doing and prices are pretty much as they were before the holidays. The local Spinning Companies are still buying old Wadwan and Dhollera at the rate of Rs. 188 to Rs. 190 half-pressed for strict G. F. to F. G. F., and Rs. 185 for G. F. In New Cotton there has been some little buying during the holidays of ready Hingunghaut at Rs. 224, but Omrawuttee at Rs. 204, American Seed Khandeish at Rs. 233½, Fully Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 197, and Good Fair at Rs. 193 per candy full pressed, February delivery, and best Ginned Broach, February delivery, at Rs. 216 per candy half-pressed. To-day there are still sellers at these rates; buyers, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy less.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are quiet but firm at £2-5 for Liverpool ready shipment. For January shipment an engagement of 1,000 tons is reported by the Xantho (s.s.) to arrive at £2 7-6 with concessions, understood to be on speculation. By Cape there is nothing doing as yet.

PIECE GOODS are extremely quiet. Both from first hands and the Bazaar the extent of business passing is most limited and prices tend in buyers' favour.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd December as compared with the statement issued on the 16th December:—

LIABILITIES.	16th Dec. Rs.	23rd Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	45,26,918	45,72,441
Do. do. do. at Branches.	10,36,173	15,76,739
Other Deposits	1,58,72,523	1,59,75,447
Post Bills	47,432	48,966
Cash Credits, undrawn	789,461	4,87,537
	3,68,66,824	3,76,59,630

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	39,58,694	37,65,841
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,72,407	17,90,223
Loans on Security of do. do.	16,04,605	18,40,701
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,120	7,530
Bills Discounted	1,12,53,787	1,03,52,324
Stamps	4,122	4,176
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,16,806		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,56,000	3,61,806	3,61,806
Bullion	1,27,781	2,05,607
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,77,80,102	1,83,24,792
Cash and Currency Notes	3,68,66,824	3,76,59,630

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP HAMILTON, 1,262 tons, Captain J. H. Hill, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP CASHMERE, 1,238 tons, Captain T. J. Thomson, will sail to-day for the Sandheads, in ballast.

THE HALL LINE S.S. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,346 tons, Captain F. Tregarthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 28th), via Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. Kennedy A Gentleman, A Lady, Lieut. Dyce, Mrs. Dyce, Mr. Gold, Mrs. C. I. Hughes, Mr. Cuff, Mrs. T. H. Moore, Mrs. Moore, 2 children and ayah, Mrs. Baker and child, Mr. P. B. Mogoe, Mr. R. H. Graves, 2 Misses Vint, Mr. Roffles, and Miss Kennedy's friend.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Childwall Hall (s)	Tregarthen	Liverpool, Nov 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Akbar	Watt	Colombo.
	Pahlwan (s)	Percy	Coast and Gon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Hamilton, H.B, to Calcutta.
Ship Cashmere, Thomson, to the Sandheads.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Adria, to Calcutta, and Madras.
Barque Hotspur, to Dunkirk.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—6 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 51 boxes bath bricks, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein; 13 boxes tinned plate, Bussumally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—1 butt sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co; 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Eagle,—11 casks chrome yellow, Tyrtally Shruffally and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—20 casks aluminious cake, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—45 cases claret, Mancekjee Jamsetjee.

FROM GENOA.

Europa s—10 cases brandy, C Counewalla and Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra s—5 casks claret, J R Weber.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat—64 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee; 25 bales wool, Culliandass Jairamdass; 56 bales cotton, James, Mackintosh and Co; 160 cwts wheat, H Cleeve and Co; 25 cwts hemp, Chrandass Chutoorbhoog; 226 bales cotton, Keel, Cassels and Co.

Europa s—110 cwts. hemp Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 332 cwt. hemp, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 531 cwts. galls, Lulljee Narranjee; 718½ cwts. myrabolims, Dyall Gursul; 187 cwts. myrabolams, Jetha Furseedum; 376 cwts. myrabolams, Lyall Dharsee; 200 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 71 bales cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 100 bales cotton, Ruthy, Smith and Co; 50 bales cotton, Stearns, Robart and Co; 19 bales cotton, Verjee Hus a; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Thackersee; 56 bales wool, Khimjee Asar; 16 bdl s wool, Liladhar Govindjee; 100 bales wool, Dowjee Govindjee; 100 bales wool, Hurjewan Vussonjee; 25 bales wool Dowjee Sowjee; 25 bales wool, John Campbell and Co; 217 bales cotton, and 1740 cwts wheat, W. and A. Graham and Co; 7 bales wool, Goverdhun Lilladhur.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—243 packages tobacco, 25 cases rhubarb, 2,140 packages tea, 115 bales wool, 32 bales waste silk, 1 case skin, 311 bales hides, 21 bales feathers, and 6 bags sugar, J P and O S N Co; 84 cases olibanum, Ally Mahomed Hassom; 32 cwts dry ginger and 2 cases fishmaws, Meerjily Nuthoo; 53 cases oil of anum, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 13 bales hides, and skins, Hassum Gomer; 14 cases peacock feathers and 6 bales hides, Sallaymahomed Goolamhoosen; 90 cases olibanum, and 19 cases mother of pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lallee; 49 bales, silk, and 2 bales skins, Forbes and Co; 2 bales hides Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 7½ cwts E teeth, Hassumbhoy Thaver and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Siam s,—30½ bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Albert Ehrenvard, 2,700 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 140 cwts. B. horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—43½ cwts. copra 39 cwts. linseed, 10½ cwts. coffee, & 463 cwts. gingely seed, A. C. Dady; 933 bags rapeseed and 825 bags redseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hotspur—26½ cwts B horns C N Gomes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s,—46½ cwts copra, 403 cwts linseed, 277½ cwts wheat, 12 cwts coffee, 46½ cwts ginger(red), A C Dady and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Seawell—7,500 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Chile—240 cwts bones Rozabally Allyruza.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Siam s—10 packages tea, P and O S N Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Siam s,—345 cases tea, P and O S N Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1871 Sir [illegible] ...MUIR, for shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

968 Aristocrat (s), Barwick—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Childwall Hall (s), Tregarth n—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1738 Europa (s), Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

667 Albert Ehrenvard, Brodelius—W. Nicol & Co.
1130 Oneida, Eaton—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HULL.

1756 Shakespeare, MacGregor—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1265 Lady Cairns, Carnell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

768 Chile, Ward—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

523 Hotspur, Shaw,—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

797 Seawell, Appleby—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1363 Sumatra (s), Caboara—C. Grondona.

FOR HONGKONG.

1340 Zambesie, (s), Symonds—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1229 Canava (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1238 Cashmere, Thompson—N. Mancekjee & Co.
1262 Hamilton, Hoss—Farnham & Co.
1743 Lady Ailsa, Riesenbaussn.

FOR CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

781 Adria (s), Brees —P. and O. Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

991 Copia (s), Tucker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

909 Northumberland, Sanders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1361 Astoria, Potter.
1994 Wheatlandside, Sutherland.

NOT FIXED.

835 Ameries, Miling.
1246 Canute, Evans—Finlay, Muir & Co.
724 County of Sythe, Hill—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1076 Vanduo, Herriman.
1032 Imperator, Coulson.
939 Marian King, Lewis—Pilly and Co.
1320 Pet or Laust, Moore.
698 Shah John, na wood.
1172 Transmore (s), Barrett—P. and O. Co.
1269 Thetis (s), Grunn—P. and O. Co.
311 Union, Foubout—Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
1054 Zelica, Smith.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1080 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
Meg ara, Goutman.
Thetis (s), Ward.
Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th Dec. 1876

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·975
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·0
Dew Point	64·1
Relative humidity of Air	·617
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	72·1
General Direction of wind	NNW, NE, ENE, SE, SSE, W, NNW. S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	180

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 27.

Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DECEMBER 28.

Walter, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave, from Sho'apore.
Kelly, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Mantell, Surg-Major, Bengal 9th Cavalry, on furlough, from Deolee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Cooper, Lieut Col, Bombay Dy Judge Advocate, from furlough, to Poona.

DECEMBER, 23.

Poignand, Capt, Bombay Asst Garrison Instructor, Poona, from leave, to Poona.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on leave, to Delhi.
Hay, Lieut, Bombay Poona Horse, from leave, to Seroor.
Wace, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 27th December 1876.

Maj J Jacob, S C, is placed on general duty, Mhow.
Maj J S Mignon, Offg Depy Judge Advocate, is transferred from the Poona to the Mhow Circle, and he will travel expeditiously by rail and dak at the public expense.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.
(Bombay Government Gazette, December 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col A W Lucas, C B, Bombay S C, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

Col F P Mignon, S C, Depy Comsy Genl, is appointed to act as Comsy Genl from the 1st Janr 1877, and during the absence on furlough of Col H W Holland, C B, or until further orders.

Capt L F Heath, S C, Adjt, 3rd Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Jan next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Capt C Hay, S C, Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and seven days, from date of departure in Feb next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps, Maj George Relph Collier 'We tropp, 20th December 1876.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Staff Corps, Capt Frederick John Stuart Adam and Capt William Henry Wilson, 20th December 1876.

Maj S S Tyndall, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev Thomas Moore, B A, Beng Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for the period of two years, on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W A Salmon to be substantive "pro tem" Second Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders, the appointment taking effect from the date Capt C Wodehouse was appointed Private Secretary to H E the Governor.

Mr W Lee-Warner, Asst Comr in Sind, has been placed in charge of the Office of the Comsr in Sind, during the absence of Col Sir W L Merewether on duty.

Capt H N Reeves, on Special Duty, Delhi, has been appointed to act as Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, in charge of the Gondal State, during the absence of Capt W Scott, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872 to invest Rao Bahadur Tirmalrao Venkatesh, Mag of the second class in the Dist of Dharwar, with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions under Sec 143.

Mr H C Mules, Senpry Depy Collr in the Dist of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Mag of second class in the Dist of Shikarpur under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with power to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions under Sec 143.

Mr J J Wallace has assumed charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad on the 18th inst, after office hours.

Mr A D Pollen, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from 1st Feb next. Mr Pollen is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding twenty-one days.

Messrs A D Pollen and A Lyon respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri on the 16th inst, in the afternoon.

Capt C Hay, Supt of Police, Dharwar, having been granted furlough to Europe from the 4th Dep, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the Civil Dept.

Rao Saheb Samukhram Navridhrai Hora assumed charge of the second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Gandhidham and Gogo, in the Ahmedabad Dist, on the 16th Dec 1876, before office hours.

On the retirement of Mr A Bosanquet, Mr W H Newnham to be Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, but to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan during the absence of Baron A J Dell. Harpent, or until further orders.

Mr N M W Daniell to act, until further orders, as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmednagar, on Mr A Bosanquet availing himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him from the 12th proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Government Notification dated 25th ult, M J S E Manley, Cotton Inspector, is allowed privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days from 5th Jan next.

Mr G G Turner has been re appointed Supernum rary Asst Collr of Surat, with effect from the 5th Oct 1876.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Pandurang Daji Adhikari to act as Depy Collr in charge Huzur Accounts, Poona, during the absence of Mr Nagoba Sonoba, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Abdul Ghani Hakim, L M, is a pointed Asst Surg of the Third Grade.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surg J Raby to the Depy Sany Comr for the Northern Deccan Registration District, vice Surgeon-Major Pinkerton.

Surg W R Gordon, M R, to be Depy Sany Comr for the Southern Deccan, or Southern Mahratta Country Registration District, vice Surgn Raby.

Surg T Cody, to be Depy Sany Comr for the Konkan Registration District, vice Surgn Gordon.

Surg J T Welsh to be Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujerat Circle, vice Surg Cody.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—IRRIGATION.

Mr J Young and Mr D Rutherford respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Ghar Division, on the afternoon of 25th Nov 1876.

Mr J G Delsinger, C E, delivered over charge of his duties as Ex Engr, Kashmor and Begari Bund Division, on the afternoon of 21st Nov 1876, from which date that Office was abolished.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.
NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs H Mainwaring and R C Wroughton, Asst Conservators of Forests of the Second Grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the District Forest Office of Nasik on the 11th Dec 1876, before Office hours, upon the return of the latter from the privilege leave granted to him in the "Government Gazette" of the 4th Aug 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 15th December 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:—

1st Batn 11th Regt.—Sub-Lt George Halford D'Oyly, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M, dated 27th June 1876.

73rd Regiment—Sub-Lt J A Bull having passed by the higher standard to be Interpreter, dated 13th Nov 1876.

89th Regiment—Lt Joseph Robert M'Murray, to be Adjt, vice Cuthbert, promoted, subject to approval by His Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, dated 1st Nov 1876.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Lt W F Montresor, 10th Hussars, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Squadron Subn on probation, dated 24th Nov 1876.

45th Native Infantry—Capt W E Chambers, S C, to be Offg Wing Officer, vice Capt C N Hogben, appointed Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, and during such time as Capt A D C Inglis may officiate as 2nd in Comd, during the absence on furlough of Maj F Armstrong.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

2nd Battalion 17th Regiment—Maj J B H Boyd, to be Lt Col from the 22nd Nov 1876.

Capt G W Davern, to be Maj, from the 13th March 1875.

Capt T R Hurst, to be Major, from the 21st Dec 1875.

Capt E H Dunning, to rank as Capt, from the 5th March 1873.

Lt A H W Mangeryh, to be Capt, from the 2nd Sept 1874.

Lt F F Farkinson, to be Cap', from the 23rd Janr 1875.

81st Regiment—Capt W H M Jackson, to be Maj, from the 5th Dec 1876.

Medical Department British Service—Surgn Maj F A Turton, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 13th Oct 1870.

The undermentioned officers are employed, in the Mesopotamia Division, as Field Assistants:—

Coll J E Crescroft, Bl S C.

Capt F B Roberts, R A, is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Delhi, for duty with A Batty 19th Brde.

Under Clause VII para 169, Sect V Part II of the Transport Regulations,

Capt R W Smith, R H A, is directed to proceed from Campbelpore to Delhi for duty with F Baty F Brde, R H A.

Under Clause VII para 169, Sect V Part II of the Transport Regulations.

Lt O S Smyth, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Delhi, for duty with No 6 Baty 21s Brde.

Under Clause VII, para 169, Sect V Part II of the Transport Regulations.

With reference to G G O No 1154, of the 14th November 1876 placing the services of Surgn Maj H Cookson at the disposal of the C in-C, that officer is directed, on relief at Cooch Behar, to proceed to Hawi Pindi, for duty in that circle.

The undermentioned revised War Office Forms, introduced by G O C C dated the 28th Sept 18.6, having been printed without the additional specifics recently solicited by the Indian Govt being inserted in them, as required by G O No 67 of 1873, and No 79 of 1875, supplies of the forms already issued should be destroyed, and indents for the corrected form made upon the Govt Press, Calcutta:—

War Office Form Nos 39, 39a, 497, 497a, 498, and 498½.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 20th Oct 1876, directing Col W H Lowther, Bl Infy, arrived at the station to assume command, with effect from the 19th idem.

21st Native Infantry—Regtl Order dated the 29th Nov 1876, appointing Lt H H Sweteaham, 2nd Wing Sub altern to officiate as Qmr, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt W Harris, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1-2nd Foot—Lt A F F Adams, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation one private affairs.

1- 7th Foot—Lt A L Creasy, to Bombay for one month, from the date of availing himself of it to appear before a medical board.

67th Foot—Lt R G Wardlaw Ramsay, to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj J Whitla, (attached to 11th Hussars) to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd December, 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotions:—

10th Hussars—Sub-Lt Edward Master Lipson Inman, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M's, dated 11th Sept 1875.

11th Hussars—Sub-Lt Henry Davis Willock, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M, dated 13th June 1875.

59th Regiment—Sup-Lt Henry Allan Baisour Boulderson to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M dated 13th June 1875.

68th Regiment—Sub-Lt Hungerford George Way, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M's dated 13th June 1874.

Sub-Lt Alexander E ward Pelham Burn, to be Lt, subject to the approval of H M dated 21st Dec 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Engineers—Capt O B C St John, to be Maj, from the 12th Dec 1876.

Royal Artillery—Maj M M FitzGerald, to be Lt Col from the 9th Dec 1875.

2nd B Regt on 12th Regiment—Lt T Baker, to be Capt from the 12th April 1876.

Maj J R Dyce, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Calcutta, on appointment.

Under Clause 1 para 152, Sec V part II Transport Regulations—

The appointment of approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comd-C, the name of Capt J A S Mackenzie, 9th Lancers, is to be substituted for that of Capt Gosling, Assistant Station Staff Officer, Ferozepore, and during such time as Capt A D C Inglis may officiate as 2nd in Comd, during the absence on furlough of Maj F Armstrong.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Almora Station Order, dated the 22nd Nov 1876, directing Capt E D Smith, 3rd Goorkhas, to receive charge of the Station Staff—fr m Capt R E Hutchinson, 3rd Goorkhas, proceeding to Delhi with his regiment.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 4th Dec 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 5th idem, vice Col F Duffin, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, on the sick list:—

Lt Col W C Mitchel, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Officer.

Capt A B Douglas, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt H E Eliot, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt C H Des Vœux, and Wing Supd, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

33rd Native Infantry—Regt Order, dated the 9th Dec 1876 making the following appointments, consequent on the nomination of Lt C J Bingham to the Forest Dept:—

Capt J G Kelly, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt J H Sadlei, 1st Wing Supn, to officiate Qr Mr, in addited to his other duties.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, December 21.)

It is hereby notified that the leave of absence granted to Mr J A E Miller, Secy to Financial Comr, Punjab, in "Punjab Government Gazette," Notification No 3945, dated 22nd Oct 1873, was extended by a period of six months, on medical certificate, by H M's Secy of State for India.

Capt R Bartholomew, Asst Comr, from the Murree sub-division of the Rawalpindi district, to the Peshawar district, which he joined on the afternoon of the 8th Dec 1876.

Maj W G Waterfield, Depy Comr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 5th Dec 1876.

Mr R Bliss, Offg Judicial Asst, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hazara, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th Dec 1876, during the absence on leave of Maj W G Waterfield.

H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, officiated as Depy Comr of Hazara, from the 6th to the 12th Dec 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr C Stephen Judicial Asst, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege leave of absence for twelve days, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th Dec 1876.

Surgn Maj F E Foord, M.D., officiated as Civil Surgn of Ferozepore in succession to Surgn W L B Moynon, from the 18th to the 29th Nov 1876, both days inclusive.

Surgn Maj A R Hogg is appointed Civil Surgn of Ferozepore, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th Nov 1876.

Mr F A Robertson, Asst Comr, is posted to the Delhi district.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, Bannu, is appointed to the charge of the Mianwali Sub-division of the Bannu district as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Nov 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sullivan, Overseer, Hill Roads Division, having been permitted to retire from the service of Govt on p nsion, was relieved of his duties in the above division on the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1876.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr R L Lincoln, temporary Estimator, with rank of Overseer 2nd grade, is transferred to the establishment of Clerks as 3rd class, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Dec 1876, and posted to the Office of Suptdg Engr, Bari Doab Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

Lt-Col J Fulton, R A, Supdg Engr, 2nd grade (temporary) of the Western Jumna Canal Circle, is allowed privilege leave for thirteen days in extension of the month's privilege leave granted him "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No 4526 E I, dated 2nd Oct 1876.

Mr N H Penhearow, C E, 2nd class, 1st grade, attached to the Office of Joint-Secy to Govt, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the one month's leave granted on medical certificate in Punjab Government Gazette, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 5422 E I, of 28th Nov 1876.

Mr T W Lacy Overseer, 1st grade, from the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, to the 1st Division, Bari Doab Canal, exchanges places with the Overseer of the latter division, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 4th Nov 1876.

Mr E S Bellasis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Head Works Division, Western Jumna Canal, to that Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, with effect from the forenoon of 2 th Dec 1876.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No 5·5, dated 8th D c 1876, appointing Maj R Home, R E, to act as Chief Engr, and Joint-Secy to this Govt in the Irrigation Branch, Col H W Gulliver, R E, made over, and Maj R Home, R E, received charge of the Office of Chief Engr and Joint-Secy on the afternoon of the 16th Dec 1876.

Col Gulliver availed himself of the suasidiary leave granted him in Punjab Govt Notification No 5423 E I, dated 28th Nov. 1876, on the afternoon of the same date.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 1	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Dec. 29	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Jan. 9	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 9	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 6	3-0 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 9	Tuesday	Feb. 6
,,	Jan. 23	,,	,, 27

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Jan. 15	Monday	Mar. 12
,,	Feb. 12	,,	Apr. 9

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly:—

A Mail will be made up every morning for the ports in Friday, Dec 29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday	Jan. 6	Saturday	Mar. 3
,,	Feb. 3		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BATTERSBY—December 22nd, at Abbottabad, Punjaub, the wife of Surgeon W E Battersby, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, of a daughter.

DUNLOP—At Jubbulpore, on Christmas Day, the wife of Captain S. J. Dunlop

…n Morojee with having assaulted Yessu …e previous day. The parties were all …ployed in removing earth at the Boree …tion. The plaintiff said that just as he …sed a basket of earth to his head for the …se of removing it, the prisoners struck and …herwise interfered with him. The charge having been proved, his Worship ordered the prisoners to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and to be bound over in Rs. 50 each to keep the peace.

THE SUCHEW PUNT OF BHORE IN POONA.—We understand that this native Chief visited the *Dyan Prakash* Press last Tuesday, after which he visited the Museum, where he had a long interview with Mr. Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Govind Ransde and Mr. Damodher Janardhun Gokle. The Suchew Punt of Bhore concluded his visits on that day by visiting the Poona Native General Library, and contributed Rs. 50 towards the Museum and Rs. 200 towards the support of the latter institution. He was much respected and well received wherever he went.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POONA CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Since our last paragraph anent this subject, we have learnt that the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy had telegraphed to the Secretary to the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha that His Excellency the Viceroy would be glad to receive the proposed address at the Delhi Durbar; hence the necessity of nominating the deputation which left for Delhi last Monday morning. The Poona Sarvajanick Sabha must consider itself greatly honoured under these circumstances.—*Id.*

MAHABLESHWUR.—A private letter from Mahableshwur informs us that there have been several fresh arrivals both from Bombay and Poona within the past three or four days, and that the weather there is cool and bracing. Some of the Poona and Sattara shikarrees are also there beating through the dense jungles for game, and reports have already come in as to the presence of tigers and hyenas in its surrounding vicinities. Dr. M. M. Mackenzie is doing much for the improvement of the place, and a very good season is anticipated at the hills, which commence about the beginning of March next.—*Id.*

AN IMPORTANT DECISION TO MONEY LENDERS.

GOOLBAI *vs.* CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA AND ANOTHER.

THE following Judgment was delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Atkinson in the above case, at the High Court, on the 14th instant :—

This is a family quarrel of long standing, and it has been carried on in a spirit characteristic of family feuds. The plaintiff Goolbai and the first defendant Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, are brother and sister, and the second defendant, Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama, is her husband. He [the husband] is made a co-defendant merely for conformity's sake, and is therefore a mere nominal party, as far as the merits of the case are concerned. The suit was instituted as far back as the 10th October 1868. I mention this circumstance at the outset, lest the delay that has taken place between the first commencement of the suit and the final hearing of it should be attributed to a wrong cause; for it is simply the result of one or more abortive attempts to settle the matter in dispute, and not to any act of the Court—a failure much to be regretted, not so much on the score of expense, though that must be no trifle, as on account of the public exposure of matters which for the peace of all concerned, it would be well to hold sacred. The plaintiff [Goolbai] seeks to recover from the first defendant her brother Cursetjee—the sum of Rs 9,631-3-7, with interest for the same since the Dewali of 1865, at the rate of 4 per cent. per month. The substantial issue raised by the defendant Cursetjee [who filed his written statement] is—whether Goolbai is entitled under the circumstances, to the relief prayed for as against him. The second defendant [Ardeseer] also filed a written statement; but it is of no importance, inasmuch as he freely puts his rights [if any] to the Court. Now, there is no doubt of the fact, for though not expressly admitted, it has been taken for granted throughout the enquiry, that the defendant Cursetjee had in his own hands, at his decease all the funds that he left behind him, belonging to somebody, other than himself; and the question for the Court to determine is—Can Goolbai, under the circumstances, sue her brother Cursetjee for it? Her case is, in substance, that Cursetjee [Cursetjee] was and is trustee of that money; and upon my mother's [Sonabai's] death, the *Corpus* of that fund became payable to me. On the other hand, the defendant Cursetjee says—I never was trustee of that money for you [Goolbai]. It was, in reality, your mother's (Sonabai's) money, and not yours. Moreover, to whomsoever it belonged, it was never clothed with any *trust* in my hands, at least for you [Goolbai]. This is the form in which the quarrel comes before the Court. Inasmuch as both parties are not agreed upon the main point, it follows that when Goolbai could by law maintain the suit, if it be not a *trust* fund, the *onus probandi*, or burden of proving the *fiduciary* character of the fund (upon which as such the Act of Limitation does not operate) lies upon her. To arrive at a satisfactory conclusion about it, we must endeavour to find out whose money it originally was? Was it Goolbai's own money or was it Sonabai's? Above all, we must review that whole mass of evidence, chiefly documentary, which has been given in detail the component parts of this aggregate sum of Rs. 9,631-3-12. But they were not produced. I do not impute to any one a desire to suppress any evidence as regards these books. All I mean to say is this—that on Goolbai's behalf no pains seem to have been spared to get them before the Court. Had I observed any laches on her part, as regards the non-production of these books, the positive testimony of herself and of her cousin Bomanjee might—I don't say that it would—might have been in some degree impaired. But I am satisfied that there has been none whatever. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, a witness for the plaintiff, said:—"He (Cursetjee) showed me the books in which his sister's answer was. He said, "he did not think she was right in claiming anything of him." I am satisfied that Cursetjee meant by this not to say that Goolbai had no claim, but that, looking at what she got so unexpectedly from her father's intestacy, in some manner arising from his (Cursetjee) firmness with his father on her behalf, she morally had no right to it. That is the undoubted meaning under the circumstances. Goolbai has been examined and cross-examined most closely as to the items constituting the sum of Rs. 9,245-12. She herself gives this account of her savings, if I may call them so. On my marriage, says she, my father, who was a wealthy man, made me a present of Rs. 600 in cash. The contradiction mainly takes this direction. The father's books for 1841 to 1844, both inclusive, are produced by the defendant Cursetjee, and nowhere is there to be found therein an entry of any payment to Goolbai. On the contrary, there is an entry of a payment on account of Goolbai's marriage, to Soonbai on account of Goolbai's marriage. It is also remarkable that in most, if not in all, the books produced there are entries of sums of a kind and of an amount that one would not *a priori* expect to find in them. Now, let us pause awhile here to consider the proving power or value of this evidence. So far as the plaintiff was first examined *de bene*, and then at length, on that occasion, is at once plain and striking for its simplicity and clearness. In cross-examination, no material inconsistency, much less contradiction, was then established. In the course of the final hearing before me, circumstances seemed to me to require her personal appearance in open Court. And she appeared accordingly. I need not repeat the reasons why I considered her personal attendance necessary. Suffice it to say, that she was recalled at my request: and I had the inestimable advantage of seeing what sort of a person she was. On her examination here she undoubtedly fell into considerable confusion, if not contradiction. But I am satisfied that her confusion then arose from indisposition, and not from any wish to prevaricate by to deceive. The demeanour of a witness is, at all times and under all circumstances, of the utmost importance; and particularly so here. Seeing her I came to the conclusion, notwithstanding her confusion, that she was the witness of truth. By that, I mean that she not only spoke what she believed to be true, but that she spoke what was true. It was plain to me, from simple inspection, that she is intellectually a woman far above the level of her own sex—in the rank of life in which her lot is cast. Her memory is good, her head is clear, and her words are unmine. She is, no doubt, deeply interested in the result of this long-protracted dispute. That circumstance I have in balancing the probabilities duly weighed. When the contradictions or inconsistencies, which she fell into on her re-examination here in open Court were pointed out to her, she at once saw her error and admitted it; attributing the mistakes to indisposition. I did entertain and do entertain no doubt whatever of the true cause of her error. I have dwelt long upon Goolbai's intellectual capacity, chiefly because so much depends upon memory. I do not wish to draw any invidious comparison between her and her brother Cursetjee (in that respect); but giving allowance for sex, I think she is, in mental capacity, his equal, I judge from their demeanour before me. Let me also observe that the defendant Cursetjee's evidence is not altogether free from the like taint: for when he was asked whether it was not a usual thing in the Parsee community for relatives to make presents to each other on such events as marriages, births, recovery from severe illness, and the like, he first said somewhat peremptorily, "No!" and afterwards, in cross-examination, admitted that it was occasionally so. I own his testimony on the part of the case, as well as his emphatic denial that his sister Goolbai had ever pointed out to him her signature in the book, or told him, that the money, standing in her mother's name, belonged to her, and not to her mother, was not satisfactory to me. Had he hesitated, or had he said, that she might have said so, but I do not, at this distance of time, remember it, I for my part, should have been more pleased. The readiness and emphasis of the denial, on so important a point, created a suspicion on my mind which has not been removed by time and reflection. Again, on the 17th November 1848, there is a sum of Rs. 500 in the account. She says—this was given to me by my brother Dhunjibhoy, as a present after my recovery from a severe illness. Dhunjibhoy's books are produced and no such entry is found. It was contended, as before, that if such a present had been made, the entry would have appeared. Upon the character and effect of this negative evidence I have already commented sufficiently. As opposed to her positive statement is it, I will not say, worthless: but it is comparatively so.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED, FIFTEEN INJURED.

It is with much regret that we announce a most disastrous collision on the Madras Railway, by which ten people were killed on the spot, and fifteen others seriously injured. Our first intimation of the accident was received in the following telegram from the Agent and Manager :—

"MAILPUTTY, 25TH DEC.

"I regret to report a serious collision near Amboor this morning between the 10-15 A.M. mail and the 11-30 P.M. special from Vellore, resulting in the death of one European, Alfred Octavius Lewis, and ten native passengers. Fifteen passengers are injured, some seriously. Mr. Mackay of the Railway, and J. Shaw, Sub-Conductor, Gun Carriage Factory, are among the injured. The injured are being brought down to Madras. An inquest was held today before Magistrate of Vellore and the jury found a verdict that the immediate cause of death was attributable to the carelessness of the driver of the mail train."

The ordinary mail train from Beypore has not been in the habit of stopping at Amboor, but since Monday, the 18th, for the convenience of coolies, a train has been introduced for the grain traffic between Vellore and the West Coast. One of the trains of the special service is timed to leave Vellore at 11-30 P.M., and to meet the mail train from Beypore at Amboor. The train that left Beypore at 10.15 A.M., on Sunday morning, in due course at Ambur-Harpett, and left that station under the charge of Sullivan, the Engine Driver, and Reade, the chief guard, both of whom were in possession of printed instructions to stop at Amboor to allow the special from Vellore to pass. At the inquiry held yesterday at Mailputty, before Mr. Duncan Irvine, Joint Magistrate of Vellore, Sullivan, the driver, stated that he had forgotten to stop at Amboor, and this forgetfulness on his part was of course the cause of the accident; for within two miles of Amboor the collision occurred, resulting in the almost total wreck of the two engines, and several carriages and trucks. Fortunately the mail train was not carrying many passengers, and it was only those in the front part of the train, who were passengers from Bangalore principally, who were injured. The line after leaving Amboor is on a slightly descending gradient, and at the time the collision occurred (2 A.M. yesterday morning) the Driver Sullivan was running at about 30 miles an hour, which again coming to the bottom of the valley, and rising up the incline at the rate of about 15 miles an hour. At the point where the collision occurred, the line is on a curve and running through a cutting, so that the drivers of the respective trains did not sight each other till they were within a few yards of each other, and immediately reversed their engines, and jumped on separate sides. The mail train, however, was followed by the stokers of both engines, one of whom escaped without being seriously hurt, but the other was so much injured that he died on the road to Madras. According to dark as no one saw exactly what occurred at the moment of the collision, but the result was that the two engines looked themselves as it were in a deadly wrestle, that four of the passenger carriages were smashed into small fragments, that nine of the Native passengers, whose names have not yet been ascertained, and one European, Alfred Octavius Lewis, were killed on the spot, and fifteen other native passengers and two Europeans were more or less injured. The names of the Europeans injured are Mr. Mackay, of the Locomotive Department of the Madras Railway, and Mr. Shaw, who is employed in the Gun Carriage Factory at Madras. All the dead, and the most severely injured, were found in the third class carriages which were nearest to the engine. Immediately after the accident the second guard of the special train ran into Amboor with telegrams from the guard and Driver to the authorities at Madras, and to the Railway Apothecaries at Jollarpett and Vellore. The Vellore Apothecary at once trolled to the scene of the accident and rendered what assistance he could to the wounded. On the telegram reaching Madras, Mr. Elwin, Mr. Church, Mr. Trevethick and Dr. Elder left by special train and reached Amboor at 10-30 yesterday morning. Dr. Elder at once attended to the wounded, and the inquest on the dead was held before Mr. Irvine and a special jury at once. The dead bodies of the natives were taken into Amboor to be buried by the Tahsildar, while that of Mr. Lewis was taken to Vellore, and will be buried there this morning. The wounded were brought down in two invalid carriages to Madras, these carriages having been taken up in the morning, and sent to the General Hospital, where they were immediately attended to by Drs. Dockerell, Dickenson, Porter and Sibthorpe. Dr. Elder amputated a women's leg at the scene of the accident; but the other injuries consisted principally of bruises and internal shaking. Mr. Mackay is supposed to have received an injury to his spine, but last night he was not apparently suffering much, and it is hoped his injuries are not serious. The guard Reade has his collar-bone injured. One of the natives now lying in the Hospital is so severely wounded that his recovery is considered doubtful. Among the passengers in the train were Mr. Hodgson, inspector of Police, Tuticorin, Mr. Earest Vally, Masers. Arbuthnot & Co.'s Agent at Tuticorin, Mr. Leonauze of Calicut, Mr. Atkinson of the South India Railway, and these gentlemen rendered the most valuable assistance at the scene of the accident; in fact Mr. Elwin has desired to express publicly his thanks to those gentlemen for their untiring exertions on behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. Mr. Elwin is quite aware that many other persons seconded most ready assistance, conspicuously the District Moonsiff, Amboor; to one and all he offers his grateful thanks.

Curiously enough the line was not much injured by the collision, and it is believed the damages would be repaired by 9-12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Robinson, the Chief Engineer, went up to the scene of the accident yesterday and it is announced that the 6 P.M. train will leave Madras this evening as usual. The confession of Sullivan the driver of the mail train, that he forgot to stop at Amboor, removes all doubt as to the cause of this most lamentable accident. The admission seems to put the matter beyond question, and is only one case. The causes of this wonderful change was simply the introduction of lemon-juice or lime-juice as a regulation article of nautical diet. Scurvy is directly due to a lack of certain fruit-juices, and these can be supplied for all practical purposes by the expressed juice of the lemon or the lime. This discovery, in fact, did for Scurvy very much what the discovery of vaccination did for small-pox. It furnished a sufficient protection against it. Accordingly, the issue of a ration of lime-juice is now ordered by law imperative in all merchant vessels; and if the crew of a merchant ship were now prostrated by Scurvy, it would be at once assumed that the disaster was due to some inexcusable neglect. It becomes, therefore, perfectly natural that one of the finest and most liberally supplied expeditions which ever left those shores was incapacitated for its work by a general outbreak of this disease. The thing is inexplicable upon the basis of all the facts at present known to science. If the crews had lime-juice in sufficient quantities they ought by all experience to have been secure against such a danger. It is possible that this precaution was neglected?

A distinct and prompt answer ought to be afforded to these inquiries; and until it is afforded it would be useless to discuss the speculations of total abstainers or of the other ingenious persons who have addressed us on the subject. If a town is ravaged by smallpox, instead of speculating on the mysterious effects of alcohol, we inquire at once whether vaccination had been neglected; and similarly, when a ship's crew suffers from Scurvy, the first thing to be asked is whether the known rules for the regular administration of lime-juice were observed. It appears from the entire standing army thus reaching the furthest northerly point attainable by them, so as to obtain as advantageous a point of departure as possible of the sub-sequent explorations by sledging. Accordingly Captain Nares tells us that on the 15th of the present month of March last the sledge crews prepared for the Spring journeys; and on the 3rd of April seven sledges and crews, numbering fifty-three officers and men, were ready. They started, he says, "with as much food before them as any former Arctic travellers—every one apparently in the best possible health . . . . and a finer body of picked men than the crews of the three extended sledge parties were never previously put together." Some of these sledge crews were destined for the secondary depôt to be formed on the adjacent coastline; but Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, with two boats, equipped for an absence of seventy days, were to force their way to the northward over the ice; and with the exception of the main hopes of the Expedition rested. In a short time, however, after their departure, and before any news had been received from them, Captain Nares had a sufficient warning that the apparently good health of his men was only apparent. On the 31st July five men aboard the Alert itself were reported to have scorbutic symptoms, and by the 8th of June seventeen men on board the Alert had been or were under the doctor's care for this disease, while four men were similarly attacked on board the Discovery. This outbreak Captain Nares describes as "most inexplicable and unlooked-for," but he trusted the patients would recover as the Summer advanced. But on the evening of the 8th of June Lieutenant Parr received on board the ship the distressing intelligence that nearly all of the crew belonging to the northern division of sledges were attacked with Scurvy, and in want of immediate assistance." Out of the whole party two officers alone escaped the attack, and it was only by the most severe and cruel exertions, that the ship was safely reached. Before the end of June the Scurvy had, "with very few exceptions, attacked the whole ship's company," and the other sledges were prostrated by what Captain Nares calls "the same blight." The consequence was that on the 9th of July, fifteen days after the return of the last sledge party, 36 of the crew had been and 32 were under treatment for Scurvy. This practically decided the future of the Expedition. Captain Nares mentions various other reasons for his decision to returns, but he really had no choice. "Although," he says, "the crew were rapidly recovering from the disease which had attacked them, they would certainly be unfit for employment on extended sledge parties next year."

With this official statement before us, the history of the Arctic Expedition of 1875-76 may be said to be summed up in the statement that it was prostrated by Scurvy as soon as its real work began. Whether or not it would be possible to press further North, this Expedition never had a chance of doing so, and it would be waste of time to seek for any other cause of comparative failure than the terrible disease." It must, however, strike every reader who has an ordinary knowledge of seafaring matters that this is a most extraordinary result. It it had occurred in the middle of the last century, no one would have been surprised at it. Nothing was then more common than for the whole crews to be prostrated by Scurvy, as in the memorable instance of Lord Anson's great voyage. It has been said that science has robbed, moreover, that the Second Ban of the Reserve, which is to supply the garrison troops, will have to be formed of men who have never been in the ranks, and accordingly cannot be made to fulfil the duties imposed upon the first ban. To wind up, if we assume the field troops to reach two-thirds of the intended strength, we must have had, under-estimated in the Senate-house at 70,000 men, with 200 guns. Two more Corps of about the same strength are being concentrated near Alexandropol, in the Caucasus, under the command of General Loris Melnikoff. The Caucasian troops being always ready for war, there was no necessity to order their mobilization. Thus, though the whole Russian Army amounts to 790,000 men, only 220,000 have been mobilized. In accordance with the well-known Imperial decree, it is hoped in Russia that the Greeks and Roumanians will each supply another 50,000, and that the Servians will take the field with at least as many, and that the Montenegrin Insurgents will place about 20,000 at the disposal of the St. Petersburg War Office. But the calculation seems rather sanguine. Greece can be kept in check by the Turkish ironclads and a small force for operations on shore. The Roumanian Army is known to be inconvenient. Servia, no longer protected by Russian earthworks and diplomatic Notes, will be overrun by the troops of Eyoub Pasha, if the experience of the last six months goes for anything. The Montenegrins, formidable in their hills, are unaccustomed to operations in the open; so the brunt of the war in Europe will have to be borne, after all, by the 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have, at least, an equal force, protected by the Danube, the Balkan, and the fortresses.

The following is the list of the injured in the General Hospital.

Mr. Mackay is a European, married, and is about 35 years of age, is an Accountant in the Locomotive Department of the Madras Railway Company, and lately came out from England; went to Bangalore on duty, and was returning to Madras; bruised all over, and shaken very much, attributes his escape from greater injury by having moved out of the train immediately after the collision, and before the carriage capsized, and is progressing favourably.

W. Reade is an East Indian, and about 36 years of age, is married and has been in the employ of the Madras Railway Company for about 10 years, and is now a Chief Guard in that Company, has his collar bone injured and is progressing favourably.

W. Dale is an East Indian, unmarried, and about 25 years of age, is an under-guard in the Madras Railway Company, and has been in the service of that Company about 3 years; bruised and shaken very much; is progressing favourably.

A. Shaw is an East Indian, is about 40 years of age; is married and has a large family, is a Sub-Conductor in the Gun Carriage Factory, injuries received very serious, bone of the left arm and the muscle much contused that it was found necessary to amputate the shoulder joint, this morning at present very low and in a precarious condition, has also several bruises about the head and face.

Mr Stephenson, an East Indian guard in the Railway Company, has some injuries, and attends as an out-patient.

Mr. Dockerell, Dickenson, Porter and Sibthorpe, Dr. Elder amputated a women's leg at the scene of the accident; but the other injuries consisted principally of bruises and internal shaking. Mr. Mackay is supposed to have received an injury to his spine, but last night he was not apparently suffering much, and it is hoped his injuries are not serious. The guard Reade has his collar-bone injured. One of the natives now lying in the Hospital is so severely wounded that his recovery is considered doubtful. Among the passengers in the train were Mr. Hodgson, inspector of Police, Tuticorin, Mr. Earest Vally, Masers. Arbuthnot & Co.'s Agent at Tuticorin, Mr. Leonauze of Calicut, Mr. Atkinson of the South India Railway, and these gentlemen rendered the most valuable assistance at the scene of the accident; in fact Mr. Elwin has desired to express publicly his thanks to those gentlemen for their untiring exertions on behalf of the unfortunate sufferers. Mr. Elwin is quite aware that many other persons seconded most ready assistance, conspicuously the District Moonsiff, Amboor; to one and all he offers his grateful thanks.

SIR GEORGE EBENEZER WILSON COUPER, BART., C.B., OFFICIATING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(Indian Charivari.)

THE son of a favourite officer of the household of the Duke of Kent, and brought up at Kensington Palace, where he was a play-mate of the Princess Victoria, Sir George Couper may be said to have entered the Indian Civil Service with assured prospects of success, as each Governor General was sure to receive a hint to do something for him, if the opportunity offered. And we find accordingly that his official life has been spent in pleasant places. Coming to the country in September 1846, he went from college as Assistant to Dinagepore, and in 1849 was transferred, as Assistant Commissioner to the Punjab, and in August 1851, he took leave to England. In May 1854 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, from whence he again went on furlough, to find himself, on his return in April 1859, appointed Secretary to the Government of North Western Provinces. His next move was to Oudh as Judicial Commissioner, an appointment he filled for many years, acting occasionally as Chief Commissioner until he was finally appointed to that office. He is at present officiating as Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces, in which appointment he is likely to be confirmed. A polished gentleman and not oblivious of the traditions of civilian hospitality in which he is ably assisted by Lady Couper, Sir George makes himself popular wherever he goes. It is said that at one time he was a frequent contributor to the press, but if a late ridiculous resolution was the work of his pen, his style must have deteriorated, or the papers have published some very queer English.

"BUCK."

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI".—DECEMBER 22.

AT DINNER :—CHRISTMAS COMPLIMENTS.

English Lady. (To polite Foreigner) "Vous parlez Francois comme un ange, Monsieur."

Polite Foreigner. "Pardon, Madame, mais les agnes—ils parlent Anglais."

"EN ENFANT TERRIBLE."

Clara (with Album, to Visitor.) "That's Captain Fitz George :—a great friend of Pa's."

Georgie (her brother, aetat nine, with effusion.) I know him. He gave me a paper kite last Christmas not to tell when he kissed Clara in the verandah.

N.B.—The delight of Clara can be more easily imagined than described.

LITERARY NOTE.

We have received the prospectus of a new journal, established, of course, "to supply an acknowledged want" in the domain of literature. We, for our part, cannot acknowledge the want. The new paper is to be called the *Omniscient Twaddler*, and with the *Statistical Reporter* in the field already, we fail to perceive the *raison d'être* of the new venture.

THE COMING RACES.

African explorers had better look sharp and open up the country for us. We shall want to emigrate more and more before long. Recent English news informs us of the appointment of sundry Indian students of medicine to assistant surgeonships in English hospitals. Not content, it seems with thrusting us out of the Government service here Ramchunder is busiling us out of our own country, so there will soon be nothing left for us but emigration. If our civilization's a failure, the caucasian certainly seems getting played out. It is a race question, and the Aryan is winning the race. Let us take our proper place among the Gorillas.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Among the eccentricities of advertising, we have met with many announcements sufficiently astounding: the "Gold Lady's Watch," is historical, and we might quote many others of a like nature; but it was reserved for the auctioneer of Ballygobble to outstrip his brethren in this line, unless, indeed, there is some mistake in the following from a recent sale catalogue issued by a native auctioneer :—

Lot No.—A grand piano, the property of a Lady leaving Calcutta, in good order on beautifully-carved wooden supports."

What an extraordinary lady! We wonder what the "supports" were like, and think it highly creditable to her to contrive to be "in good order" under such circumstances. Good order, perhaps, is Calcutta's failing, but "in good order," and the satirical rogue of an auctioneer is alluding to our Municipal Solons as the "wooden supports," who certainly are occasionally "beautifully carved;" or as we should put it "cut up" in the press. A sly dog this.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SCURVY IN THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Times, Dec. 1.)

IT is not surprising that attention should have been promptly called to the remarkable outbreak of Scurvy in the recent Arctic Expedition. That outbreak appears to have been in every respect the turning-point of the Expedition the Pole may be, and we are inclined to hope it is, "impracticable;" for since it is, at all events, likely to be worse than the surrounding region, there would be nothing but kindness in a provision of Nature which prevented any one from attempting so unfortunate a task. Whether this may be, it is quite evident that any chance of the Expedition doing real work was at the outset rendered hopel ss by Scurvy, and that it was in a contest with this disease even rather than with the Sea of Ancient Ice that the heroism of the officers and men was called forth. A reference to Captain Nare's official Reports is sufficient to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to which the furthest northerly point attainable by them, so as to obtain as advantageous a point of departure as possible of the sub-sequent explorations by sledging. Accordingly Captain Nares tells us that on the 15th of the present month of March last the sledge crews prepared for the Spring journeys; and on the 3rd of April seven sledges and crews, numbering fifty-three officers and men, were ready. They started, he says, "with as much food before them as any former Arctic travellers—every one apparently in the best possible health . . . . and a finer body of picked men than the crews of the three extended sledge parties were never previously put together." Some of these sledge crews were destined for the secondary depôt to be formed on the adjacent coastline; but Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, with two boats, equipped for an absence of seventy days, were to force their way to the northward over the ice; and with the exception of the main hopes of the Expedition rested. In a short time, however, after their departure, and before any news had been received from them, Captain Nares had a sufficient warning that the apparently good health of his men was only apparent. On the 31st July five men aboard the Alert itself were reported to have scorbutic symptoms, and by the 8th of June seventeen men on board the Alert had been or were under the doctor's care for this disease, while four men were similarly attacked on board the Discovery. This outbreak Captain Nares describes as "most inexplicable and unlooked-for," but he trusted the patients would recover as the Summer advanced. But on the evening of the 8th of June Lieutenant Parr received on board the ship the distressing intelligence that nearly all of the crew belonging to the northern division of sledges were attacked with Scurvy, and in want of immediate assistance." Out of the whole party two officers alone escaped the attack, and it was only by the most severe and cruel exertions, that the ship was safely reached. Before the end of June the Scurvy had, "with very few exceptions, attacked the whole ship's company," and the other sledges were prostrated by what Captain Nares calls "the same blight." The consequence was that on the 9th of July, fifteen days after the return of the last sledge party, 36 of the crew had been and 32 were under treatment for Scurvy. This practically decided the future of the Expedition. Captain Nares mentions various other reasons for his decision to returns, but he really had no choice. "Although," he says, "the crew were rapidly recovering from the disease which had attacked them, they would certainly be unfit for employment on extended sledge parties next year."

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THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(Times' Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, NOV. 25.

WHEN orders for the mobilization of some Russian Corps were first issued, the military machinery worked so dilatorily that doubts arose whether the measure was seriously meant or not. The progress of the armaments has silenced sceptics. From the latest intelligence reaching us it may be regarded as certain that 12 Divisions of Infantry, with a proportionate number of Cavalry and Artillery, are being got ready, and that preparations are made for the despatch of as many more to the Western confines of the Empire. What has long been dreaded has come to pass. The Czar, as he has taken the opportunity of saying more than once the last few days, after his Moscow speech, considers himself bound in honour to exact extensive concessions in the coming Conference. In other words, the Russian Government, who have been announcing for months what they had no wish to do, in consequence of the resistance encountered, have given their menaces a degree of gravity from which they would now find it puzzling to recede. It is the old story of drifting into trouble and holding others responsible for the mistake.

In these circumstances it will be hardly premature to glance at the forces the Russians might bring to bear upon the Turks should a collision ensue. In accordance with the arrangements sanctioned two years ago, the Russian Army in Europe is to consist of 528 battalions of Infantry, numbering 551,000 combatants and 30,000 non-combatants; of 541 squadrons of Cavalry, with 57,000 combatants and 9,000 non-combatants; and of 280 batteries of Artillery, with 69,000 combatants, and 11,000 non-combatants. To these are added 60 companies of Engineers, with 15,000 combatants and 1,800 non-combatants, and a proportionate quota of commissariat, surgeons, &c., the war footing of the entire standing army thus reaching to be formed entirely afresh. Even this does not exhaust the *plan de mobilisation*. Over and above the field troops enumerated there are two Garrison Reserves. The first consists of 96 battalions of fortress Infantry, 34 battalions of frontier Infantry, and 87 companies of fortress Artillery, making up a total of 175,000 men; the second contains 95 battalions and 515 mixed detachments, estimated at 150,000 men. If we take into account that the Caucasus Army is to be raised in war to 140,700 men, and that the irregulars in Europe and Asia are meant to yield a force of 178,000 men, we obtain the enormous figure of 2,000,000 as the total of the Russian forces. Nearly 3,000 guns add to the impressiveness of the figure.

But the reality does not come up to the intentions of the War Office. On October 1, 1874, universal conscription was introduced into Russia. Under the new law every able-bodied man is to be considered a member of the army from his 20th to his 40th year. He enters the army at 20 for a six years' service in the Line, then belongs nine years to the Reserve, and finishes by a term of five years in the Second Ban of the Reserve. This Second Ban, including all those who, for some reason or other, have not served in the Line, but are strong enough to undergo the fatigues of a campaign, forms a large body impossible to set down accurately in figures. The more important category, however, is the First Ban, whose men are to raise the field army to the war footing of 1870 as they chair to they occur. Now, when it is considered that two years only have elapsed since the introduction of the universal liability to serve, it will be seen that the formation of the Reserve, as intended under the new law, cannot have progressed far. Instead of the large number released from active service after a period of nine years counted upon in the mobilization scheme, there is only the comparatively small number who have quitted the ranks in the last two years, so that to raise the peace footing to the war footing the Government must fall back upon the men who left the army before 1876 prior to the adoption of the universal liability system. Moreover, the number of the recruits in former years having been much smaller than now, it is clear that nothing like the figure required for the Reserve under the new system can be forthcoming. Indeed, it is certain that one-third, it is possible even that one half, may be wanting. It admits of no doubt, moreover, that the Second Ban of the Reserve, which is to supply the garrison troops, will have to be formed of men who have never been in the ranks, and accordingly cannot be made to fulfil the duties imposed upon the first ban. To wind up, if we assume the field troops to reach two-thirds of the intended strength, we must have had, under-estimated in the Senate-house at 70,000 men, with 200 guns. Two more Corps of about the same strength are being concentrated near Alexandropol, in the Caucasus, under the command of General Loris Melnikoff. The Caucasian troops being always ready for war, there was no necessity to order their mobilization. Thus, though the whole Russian Army amounts to 790,000 men, only 220,000 have been mobilized. In accordance with the well-known Imperial decree, it is hoped in Russia that the Greeks and Roumanians will each supply another 50,000, and that the Servians will take the field with at least as many, and that the Montenegrin Insurgents will place about 20,000 at the disposal of the St. Petersburg War Office. But the calculation seems rather sanguine. Greece can be kept in check by the Turkish ironclads and a small force for operations on shore. The Roumanian Army is known to be inconvenient. Servia, no longer protected by Russian earthworks and diplomatic Notes, will be overrun by the troops of Eyoub Pasha, if the experience of the last six months goes for anything. The Montenegrins, formidable in their hills, are unaccustomed to operations in the open; so the brunt of the war in Europe will have to be borne, after all, by the 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have, at least, an equal force, protected by the Danube, the Balkan, and the fortresses.

BERLIN, NOV. 28.

The armaments continue. Convinced, after the latest diplomatic developements, that Russia will invade her territory, the Porte energetically prepares for war; 150,000 Militia are being levied for garrison duty. English, German, and Magyar engineers are strengthening the Danubian fortresses and erecting redoubts in all the Balkan passes. Colonel Kolmar, a German, has been appointed Commander of Kars and Governor of the adjoining districts. Proclamations to the Mussulmen populations of Russia are drawn up and Softas appointed to carry the inflamatory messages in case of need.

Of the six Russian Corps called out, four, estimated at 150,000 men, with 450 guns, under the command of the Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholaiewitch, the brother of the Czar, are to operate in Bulgaria. One, under Prince Woronoff, is to defend the Crimea, while another will be intrusted with the protection of Odessa and the north-western shores of the Black Sea. These last two Corps have a total of 70,000 men, with 200 guns. Two more Corps of about the same strength are being concentrated near Alexandropol, in the Caucasus, under the command of General Loris Melnikoff. The Caucasian troops being always ready for war, there was no necessity to order their mobilization. Thus, though the whole Russian Army amounts to 790,000 men, only 220,000 have been mobilized. In accordance with the well-known Imperial decree, it is hoped in Russia that the Greeks and Roumanians will each supply another 50,000, and that the Servians will take the field with at least as many, and that the Montenegrin Insurgents will place about 20,000 at the disposal of the St. Petersburg War Office. But the calculation seems rather sanguine. Greece can be kept in check by the Turkish ironclads and a small force for operations on shore. The Roumanian Army is known to be inconvenient. Servia, no longer protected by Russian earthworks and diplomatic Notes, will be overrun by the troops of Eyoub Pasha, if the experience of the last six months goes for anything. The Montenegrins, formidable in their hills, are unaccustomed to operations in the open; so the brunt of the war in Europe will have to be borne, after all, by the 50,000 Russians, to confront whom the Turks have, at least, an equal force, protected by the Danube, the Balkan, and the fortresses.

ART AT HOME.

(Saturday Review.)

WHEREWITHAL shall we learn to be esthetic? is a question which many worthy people are obliged to ask themselves, without getting any definite answer. The Rector of Lincoln, in a recent speech at Oxford, has only shown them the difficulty, the hardness, the narrowness of the way. The Rector knows the toils of a reformer's career, but he does not spare his energies. Idle fellows and the "brutalized athlete of the arena" do not rouse his just anger more than the nefarious coal-scuttles and magenta rugs which desecrate the English household. The reformers of household art have never yet successfully tackled the coal-box. Mr. Pattison spoke regretfully of the honest copper articles of a past generation, and denounced the lacquered iron utensils which are generally adorned with a portrait of a young lady in a pink bonnet, or a coloured reproduction of one of Landseer's pictures of big dogs. These designs are nearly as pretty as tinted photographs, but perhaps a mind keenly alive to the fitness of things would deny them a place on a coal-box. After all, boxes of that sort are at least as convenient in use as the deep and delicate vase in *reginosa* work which serves their purpose in the frontispiece to a little man

BANKS.

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